

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
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turned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 74

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner of 11th St.—Admission 50c. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between 11th and 12th Sts.—THE MEN IN THE MOON.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Broadway, between 11th and 12th Sts.—THE CASTLE OF THE BLOOD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—THE NEW YORK BOYS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th St.—THE NEW YORK BOYS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th and 9th Aves.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 11th St.—ENGLISH OPERA—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—NEW VERSION OF RANLY.

NEW YORK STAGE THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—OPERA BUFFA—BASTIEN BLEUE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—THE NEW YORK BOYS.

TONT PATRONS OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th St.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth St.—EQUESTRIAN AND GIGANTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HART'S TROUPE THEATRE, No. 74 Broadway—CONJURING, MAGIC, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE BLACK STAFF, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 23d St. and Broadway—THE NEW HIRESMAN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Tuesday, March 15, 1870.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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IN A BAD WAY.—The Manhattan Club democracy, now that both their temper and their shirts are ruffled.

SUSPENDED.—It is reported by telegraph that the captain of the Bombay has been "suspended." We should like to know with what kind of rope.

CAPITAL FACETIE.—The practical jokes of the rough and tumble democracy in Albany on the silk-stocking and ruffled-shirt democracy of the Manhattan Club.

FALSE.—Prim, from beyond the Atlantic, says the story that he had fixed any price for the sale of Cuba is absolutely false. This story was put forth here as coming from Senator Sumner.

PREMIER GLADSTONE has just given a solid pledge of his good faith and friendship towards the English Protestant Episcopal Church. His son, Mr. Stephen Gladstone, was ordained a clergyman of the establishment yesterday. What will the bigots and growlers say now? The British Premier returns to the original foundation of the universal Church and acts under the inspiration of the Bible. He gives his "beloved son" and is "well pleased."

THE DEVIL TO PAY IN THE HUB.—The Boston Times positively denies the story of the Post, that a disobedient young lady in that city recently went to a ball with the devil—supposing him to be her lover—and after the discovery of her terrible mistake committed suicide. A great many of the ball-going class in the Hub have been going "that way" for a long time, and it is not at all a matter of surprise that one should be escorted by his Satanic Majesty to one of those "dazzling halls," which first tempt, then fascinate, then corrupt and finally destroy body and soul.

The Situation in Europe—The Revolutionary Elements.

The duel—the fatal duel—which has just taken place in Spain and in the near neighborhood of Madrid has lent a fresh interest to European politics and to European manners. In the whole range of history we can recall no similar case, no case so completely illustrative of what we should call demoralization in high places. This Spanish duel, so fatal in its results, has furnished us with a point of departure which is absolutely fresh.

Time was when duelling was common in Europe; but the growth of a healthier moral sentiment—a moral sentiment created and sustained by honor and intelligence—made the duellist almost, if not entirely, a blackleg. Thackeray, so keenly alive to all the follies of the past and the present, made duelling to English readers in his exquisite novel of "Esmond" more than ridiculous—certainly wicked and despicable. It is now long since British sentiment denounced it. Years, many years, have rolled past since Jeffrey and Tom Moore avenged their wrongs by firing off blank cartridge. It is not so long since Palmerston laughed down in the House of Commons a belligerent Irishman, in the person of the so-called O'Donoghue, who challenged to mortal combat the present Sir Robert Peel. In France and Germany duelling has been a kind of playful pastime at the larger schools and universities. But all over Europe the practice has long since been denounced among men of sense and culture as barbarous, brutal and essentially unfair.

The sentiments of intelligent Europe were heartily endorsed by the reading and intelligent people of the Northern States of America. Unhappily a violent Southern sentiment, begotten of slavery, did before the late civil war drag Northern men into folly and sin against their better judgment. Burlingame, now no more, a man of sense and spirit, and the philosophic and scholarly Sumner, will long be remembered as examples of what we have said, although Sumner's case is not quite to the point. Since the war no gentleman of the North has been so foolish as to yield to a false sense of honor. The intelligent Anglo-Saxon sentiment that the sword and the pistol were no fair arbiters of a quarrel has grown and grown, and in our Northern States, quite as much as in Great Britain, and, indeed, among all the intelligent classes of Europe, duelling has been openly and very justly denounced as genteel rowdism.

It has pained us sometimes to find that in spite of facts the European public, encouraged by the press, has persisted in making the most and the worst of our American habits. Unhappily, Europe can point to our barroom squabbles. They can lay their finger on the map, touching New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston; and in connection with each of those places they can number murders by the score or by the hundred, many of which touch our best society. We cannot deny the charge. We cannot say that those who make it are wrong. It is true, painfully true, that our American civilization is not developing a high regard for the value of human life. We have a little too much of the knife and a good deal too much of the pistol. It is, we honestly confess it, a huge drawback to the general excellence of our American civilization that men are so merciless, that life is so frequently, so cruelly, and so recklessly wasted. It is undeniable, however, that these blemishes do not attach to the better class of American citizens. They are the characteristics of the mob, which is more or less the same in all lands. In a free country like this they are only slightly exaggerated. The mob in New York and St. Louis and Cincinnati and Chicago is bad; but it is not much better in London or Paris or Brussels or Vienna or Berlin. If Europe can despise the mob so can we. If Europe can say the characteristics of our civilization are not to be determined by the vulgar outbursts of the vulgar, so can we. We can say more; we can say that but little of American sin appears in European centres, whereas most of the sin of our large cities is European in its growth and training.

As matters now are we have no cause to be ashamed. Our friends on the other side have no cause to be proud. On the lower level of society they have even less cause to boast than we have. They have as much sin, and they have a great deal more poverty. In the upper walks of life they must now begin to regard themselves as our inferiors. We must of course make exceptions; but when we think of the Mordant case, which so closely touched the royal household of England; of the Victor Noir case, which sullied the name of the Bonapartes, and of this Spanish duel, which, in the estimation of many, makes a royal pretender a murderer, it is really hard to find good reason for saying that monarchical Europe is much better than democratic America. At the present moment the flowering of European society is to be sought in monarchical centres. If we look for it in England or France or Spain we shall have no difficulty in discovering bad examples. In the higher ranks of American society, whatever the cause, we have no such flowering, no such fruitage. It is this which gives us hope for the democracy, and particularly hope for the United States. It is this which confirms us in the opinion that Europe is rotten at the core, or, if the reader prefers another figure, slumbering on the verge of a volcano. Here we look for progress and the subordination or destruction of the viler elements of society. In Europe the viler elements are so strong that, in our judgment, cosmos can only be begotten of a chaos the terrible character of which is not yet fully known. It is no longer difficult to dream of the disappearance of monarchies and of a grand confederation in which royal blood and princely titles will find no place.

THE GEORGIA BILL came up in the Senate yesterday, and Senator Trumbull ably advocated Mr. Bingham's amendment which was passed in the House. Senator Stewart responded to Mr. Trumbull. No vote was reached. It is reported that Revels, the colored Senator, will speak on it to-morrow. It is probable that with his record for universal amnesty Revels will sustain Trumbull and the Bingham amendment, and it remains to be seen whether, in that event, Sumner and Yates will threaten to read him out of the party, as they have Trumbull and Carpenter. Or will his color save him?

Our Naval Power—Parasimony of Congress.

Gentlemen on the floor of Congress, deep in the Cuban agitation, speak of our being a great nation, and able to dictate terms to any Power on earth. They talk of our "naval strength," which, in reality, is confined to miserable failures of wooden vessels, some few good guns and an acre of iron monitors that would not float with their turrets and guns. The condition of the navy has been explained to the country in the report of Secretary Robeson in unmistakable language, and an earnest appeal is there made to Congress to place the service in a condition befitting at least a fifth rate Power. The appeal has been vain. The very men who talk so loud and who owe their present positions to the army and the navy, but for which they would now be unknown, are the most malignant enemies of the service, and are doing all they can to bring it into disrepute. What a pitiable condition this great republic would be in if war was suddenly sprung upon us; yet who knows what that event may occur?

The government is now in treaty with the Dominicans for a portion of their territory, which has been much coveted by England, France and Spain. If report speaks the truth we are bound by the conditions of the treaty to protect the Dominicans against domestic and foreign enemies with our naval forces. If we recognize the independence of the Cubans a variety of complications will arise, and we may be suddenly called upon to prepare for a collision with Spanish fleets that outnumber us in guns twenty to one. The Spanish mon-of-war now in Cuba carry over four hundred guns, while our small squadron mounts but thirty guns all told. One of the Spanish frigates now in the harbor of New York carries more guns than our entire West India fleet, which, though it comprises good vessels of their kind, is no match for the Spanish force assembled in Cuban waters to meet an emergency, which they naturally conclude may arise at any moment. While this condition of affairs is well known to the people of this country, who can well understand the situation of affairs, our ships that are ready for service cannot even get to sea, because Congress has refused to grant the requisite number of men to maintain a force of forty vessels, these to be divided among all our stations abroad. Four or five ships now ready to sail for foreign stations cannot depart because the law will not allow them crews, while the crews of vessels abroad, whose times are out, have to be given one-fourth more pay to induce them to remain a few months longer on the stations.

The country has seen how the present department has labored to form a navy from the debris left by Mr. Gilman Welles, and although eighty-six vessels have been resurrected from the dead, it has been done at an expense of three and a half millions of dollars less than was paid by old Sinbad the Sailor, who in his last year flitted out but two ships. Yet Congress cannot and will not see this. The very men in the republican party who ought to come forward and insist on the navy being put in a condition to meet the pressing necessities of the country are the first to find fault with the government for its endeavors to afford protection to our citizens abroad.

If we recognize belligerent rights in the Cubans, then comes the right of search on the part of the Spanish vessels of war, and we all know what that will lead to with a people like the Spaniards. Spanish officers are not particular how they exercise their duties, provided they cripple their enemies. American vessels would be subjected to unnecessary and rigorous searches, and our naval commanders, who have always been instructed to resist the claim to the right of search on the part of any Power, and who have probably at this moment particular instructions on the subject, would soon bring about a collision. The first gun fired in this cause would fire the heart of every American, and we should find ourselves involved in a war before the people had time to comprehend it. These are some of the results that would flow from a miserable parsimony that should never be countenanced by statesmen.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY WORK.—The British Parliament debated the new bill of pains and penalties for Ireland, which Mr. Gladstone has submitted to the members—as outlined in a HERALD special cable telegram yesterday, yesterday evening and to an early hour this morning. The measure embraces all the points enumerated in our cable despatch, but elaborated with official care so as to be made ready for executive use. The Public Education bill for England was also considered, and one of the American naval claims, which originated during the Jeff Davis rebellion, was spoken of. Ireland and England are thus to be instructed—the one with the bayonet and sabre and prison uniform, the other with the English grammar and geographies. All about the same in the end, however.

HURRY UP THAT PROCLAMATION!—The radicals in Connecticut are anxiously awaiting the promulgation of the President's proclamation announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. This will enfranchise several hundred colored citizens in the State who never before have voted, and whose right to do so has been denied by a majority of the white people of Connecticut over and over again—the last time, we believe, by some six thousand majority. The great bulk of this new vote will undoubtedly be cast for the radical candidates, and as it may be required to defeat Governor English, the democratic candidate for Governor, the sooner that proclamation, licking the Connecticut darkies into the shape of old-fashioned voters, appears the better for radical purposes in the State.

THE JERSEY JUSTICES are shrewd and unserving in the administration of the law. If they happen to make a mistake on the side of mercy, and find a prisoner rather pleased than otherwise at the extent of his sentence, they quickly reconsider the matter. In the Essex County Court yesterday a wife beater was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but as he was going out the Judge detected a pleased expression on his face, and heard him say "Thank you, Judge, I can stand that." It was unfortunate for the wife beater, for the Judge did not intend that he should have a punishment that he was pleased with. So he called him back and doubled his term.

Society in Europe.

Perhaps we are not altogether going to the dogs on this side the Atlantic. If we may be permitted to gather a little comfort from comparisons, we can venture to hope that we are not much worse than all the world. From time immemorial we have been pointed at by English and continental writers as the types of the barbarous in all respects—as the one people of the earth that was utterly, hopelessly, incurably guilty of every known and conceivable vice. But we are, after all, so much worse than our censors? It is true that our quarrels are sometimes bloody. Yet we do not often do worse than did Mr. Pierre Bonaparte when he shot Victor Noir in his own parlor. Out in Arkansas they do or did indulge in savage duels. We do not, however, remember anything worse in that way than the killing of Henri de Bourbon by the Duke of Montpensier. In some instances also the purity of society is a little damaged by free love practices; but none of our trials present a worse appearance than did the Mordant trial. There are Americans, too, who indulge in concentrated bitterness of speech towards their opponents; but the canvass in which Mr. Bernal Osborne was a candidate for the House of Commons exhibited a disregard for the amenities of discussion and the decencies of life altogether that quite puts us in fear for our laurels in that way. We may not be so much worse than everybody else after all.

"The Colored Troops Fought Nobly" in Africa.

Lord Napier of Magdala was examined the other day before a committee of the British House of Commons on the subject of the cost of the English war in Abyssinia. The distinguished soldier gave his testimony explicitly and off-hand. He stated the difficulties and dangers of the campaign with great modesty, and proved that it must have been expensive in order to be victorious. Lord Napier said:—"I had not one man too many at Magdala. I should have been very sorry to have undertaken to take Magdala with a less number of troops. If a few old women had got behind the natural bastion and thrown down stones on our troops they would have caused us serious loss."

Lord Napier's testimony thus confirms in every particular the HERALD special telegrams from Abyssinia, by way of Egypt and through the Atlantic cable, as also our special letters from Theodor's country, in which we reported the progress of the Abyssinian war at the time, the march on Magdala and the assault, and also told of the gallant cheer of that Irish regiment in the Queen's service which carried her flag to victory on the heights. The "colored troops fought nobly" in Africa, and Napier and his men found plenty of work. So says his lordship of Magdala; the HERALD said so specially long since.

A SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM CUBA informs us that Mr. Phillips, late Acting Consul for the United States at Santiago de Cuba, was visited a few days ago by a committee from the Spanish Club in that city and required to make explanations regarding a despatch which recently appeared in the American papers purporting to be an official telegram from that quarter. Mr. Phillips denied the authenticity of the despatch in question; but this, it would seem, was not enough, and the ex-Consul had to sign a communication repudiating the statements contained in the obnoxious despatch. From the hostile demeanor of his visitors Mr. Phillips subsequently thought it prudent to leave a city where even a representative of the United States is as subject to indignity as a suspected Cuban. That he anticipated injury is evident from the fact that he was accompanied to the wharf by the English Consul and a government official. Secretary Fish's policy is yielding a fine harvest.

SILK STOCKING EQUESTRIANISM.—Dan Rice's circus is at last outtraveled, and while champion equestrians stand aghast the Albany hippodrome will this week resume with novel and startling effects the performance of the wonderful pantomime of "The New Charter." The silk stocking equestrian, whose last week's tumblers have doubtless taught a valuable lesson, availing himself of the interval of Sunday, has diligently trained his glossy zebra and unnamed calico colt, and with the infant prodigy for the government of the city of New York upon his shoulders will again attempt to ride through the Tammany Ring. Whether he succeeds in governing his cavorting animal or not the display will be unparalleled, and to the democracy will, in the language of A. Ward, "combine pleasure with profit in an eminent degree."

QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA.—United States troops have been sent to garrison Jackson and Murfreesboro, in Tennessee, apprehensions of trouble being entertained. Tennessee is a democratic State. Mariel's law has been proclaimed in Alabama and other counties in North Carolina, and United States troops are called for to restore order. North Carolina is a radical State. Thus between democratic pugnacity and radical cupidty Uncle Sam will have a difficult time to maintain peace in his little family unless he squanders a few millions. Better knock their turbulent heads together or leave them to fight it out among themselves.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MORRIS has finally secured one point in his contest for the punishment of the fraudulent voters in Brooklyn, after yielding a great many. Mr. Mahoney, one of the accused, was called up yesterday, when Mr. Britton, his counsel, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the Grand Jury was not legally in session when the indictments were found. Judge Gilbert, however, overruled his motion, and the trial of Mahoney will be proceeded with on Friday.

THE PROPERTY HOLDERS on some of the uptown cross streets are objecting to the laying of the Stow pavement on their thoroughfares at their expense. They even go so far as to charge the aldermen who passed the resolution ordering such a pavement with bribery and corruption.

THE VICKROY OF EGYPT has ordered the immediate commencement of the building of new works of fortification and defence in the harbor of Alexandria. Cloudy in the East, and with the Sultan against the Papal schema,

Our Special European Correspondence—Count Bismarck on German Union.

The special HERALD correspondence from Europe which appears in our columns to-day supplies an animated and quite important report of the current of events in the Old World to the 4th of March. Our writers date in Berlin, in Rome, in Paris and Madrid. Their communications are fresh, salient in point and with a variety of original matter from each city. Count Bismarck was, as will be seen, "himself again," and that emphatically, in the Prussian Parliament. He spoke on the subject of German national union and consolidation, and spoke evidently with a heart still warm with the glory of Sadowa and a tongue tipped with the fire of that triumphant field. The Premier knows "no north, no south," but Germany one and free and united; Germany for the Germans, for a healthy democracy, his fellow men and mankind. The famous Minister became slightly excited in temper at one point of the discussion, but he is certainly not the less a good and sound-hearted German for that. From Rome we have an amalgamated exhibit of infallibility, fallibility, Council secrecy, Council stories and tattles, the rights of the Church, art, practical religion and popular satire in the Holy City. This exhibit presents the existence of such a state of chameleon-like change and bewilderment in the Holy City as must lead American readers to suppose that the industrious people of the place—if any such now remain there—should be glad at the appearance of a modern Curtius—no matter where he procured his armor, in Paris, Berlin, Vienna or London—who would jump into or over the wonderful chasm, and seek to close it in the interest of the faithful laity all over the world. M. Ollivier was still engaged in his endeavor to aid the constitutional crowning of the Bonaparte "edifice" in France. The task appears difficult, but Paris, as will be seen from our special letter, can afford to wait for a considerable time under the consolation of imperial balls and other magnificent fêtes. Prim, with many other leading Spaniards, was in radical political caucus in Madrid. Our special letters go to show that the mind of Europe was seething, fretting, intriguing and agitating towards some grand and sudden change in the existing political condition of the aged countries, but that the new moving and impelling force was so widespread that it had not as yet been concentrated towards any particular point of vent. It will soon be, however.

AN INDIAN ACHIEVEMENT.—In a letter from Texas given in yesterday's HERALD was told the story of what the Indians did at the home of Thomas Fitzpatrick. He was a poor farmer, living in peace, apparently, with all the world, when a raiding party of Kiowas came that way. They killed Fitzpatrick and his neighbor Parkhill; killed Fitzpatrick's wife, but spared her while yet alive, dashed out his baby's brains by the roadside, and carried his two little girls into captivity. Here is a story for the contemplation of those tender-hearted people whose sympathies for the Indian lead them to denounce the recent slaughter of a party of refractory tribe. People who are comparatively safe in Eastern cities may indulge a philanthropic tenderness toward the Indian, with any other sentimental nonsense, but it is necessary to be more practical on the Plains.

A BALKY TEAM.—The experiment tried by the Erie managers to run a ballet spectacle and a railroad at the same time is an unfortunate one for the travelling public. While these magnates are admiring the red fire and tinsel of "The Twelve Temptations" the trains and the employes of the road seem to have a holiday of their own, and hardly a day passes now without some accident. Even Sunday was not exempt from the rule, as a train on entering the Bergen tunnel went off the track, owing to the carelessness of a switchman. Fortunately nobody was hurt, but that fortunate circumstance does not lessen the guilt of carelessness on the part of the delinquent employe. The managers should spare a little time from their spectacle to look after the conduct of their employes on the railroad.

SENATOR SUMNER yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the gradual substitution of coin for the present reserves of the national banks and for the resumption of specie payments at some time not later than the 1st of January, 1871. It is merely one of Mr. Sumner's impractical schemes. It is better to leave the specie payment question alone for the people to settle naturally. At the present rate it is probable they will resume specie payments before Mr. Sumner can straighten out his crooked financial kinks.

THE GARDNERS charged with the murder of Captain Alexander were finally discharged yesterday, the Coroner's jury rendering a verdict that the deceased came to his death from natural causes. The innocence of the accused persons has been so clear for some time that the jury could not very well do otherwise. But in the meantime the Gardners, man and wife, both old people, have been confined in jail, and have most likely suffered greatly in body and property, and perhaps reputation, by an unfounded charge. What reparation are they to have?

PROTECTION OR REVENUE.—A test vote was taken in the House yesterday on a democratic resolution providing for a revenue tariff as opposed to protection. The House refused to lay it on the table by a vote of 38 to 118, and then referred it to the Committee of Ways and Means, which favors protection. So that on one vote the House records itself in favor of a low tariff and on the other in favor of a high one. We may presume, therefore, that the sense of the House on the tariff inclines more toward unbecome than business.

KILLING GRANT.—It will startle the people of Pennsylvania to hear that Mr. Kelley, one of their representatives in Congress, has been arrested on suspicion of intention to kill General Grant. We believe there was some misunderstanding about the matter, however. The police were instructed to arrest a man with a short coat, and the only man they could find was Mr. Kelley, who wears a short coat because the tariff is so high he cannot afford skirts.

Cuban Leaders Opposing Annexation.

It appears that some of the military chiefs of Cuba are so disgusted with the United States government that they are forming clubs of independence hostile to all projects of annexation to this republic. Intercepted letters by the Spanish authorities reveal this fact, it is said. It would not be surprising should this be so, for though the press and people of the United States generally sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty, the authorities at Washington have proved more friendly to Spain than to Cuba. We do not think such a movement would go far, or that those who have the control of Cuban affairs would sacrifice the interests of their country from a feeling of disappointment or retaliation. Still it will be well to consider how far it is prudent or politic to make enemies of a people who must some day be annexed to the United States. It is unworthy a great nation like this to pursue the dog-in-the-manger policy towards a neighboring people fighting for freedom. We will not let any other Power interfere; we would not permit Cuba to fall into the hands of any other nation, and yet we do nothing ourselves. We stand with our arms folded in indifference while a fearfully bloody war is going on along our border. Badly as the Cubans may have been treated, we advise them, however, not to assume an attitude of hostility to the United States. They can gain nothing by it and may lose much. They must remember that great governments move slowly and cautiously, and if ours has not done what was expected, through the accident of certain men being in power, there will be change by and by. The hearts of the American people are with the Cubans, and the best thing to be done is to fight on for independence, and thus command the recognition of this country and the world.

MR. KIERNAN introduced bills in the Assembly yesterday providing for the election of Supervisors for New York county by Assembly districts, and the appointment of Police Commissioners by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Colonel A. Gorloff, of the Russian Army; Major C. T. Plunkett, of Connecticut, and Colonel W. G. Whiteley, of Delaware, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel W. L. Bradley, of Boston; Judge V. W. Pettit, of Tennessee; Dr. J. M. Marmaduke, of Missouri; Dr. J. R. Morgan, of Georgia; Colonel S. L. Griffin, of Arkansas; Dr. W. Dean, of Iowa; W. D. Adams, of the United States Army; Judge Irving Knickerbocker, of Albany, and Colonel V. R. Witt, of Idaho, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel R. S. Archer, of Richmond, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; Charles Mason, of Washington; R. F. Stevens, of New Hampshire; H. M. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and C. A. Lamont, of New York, are at the Astor House.

Julius Gold, of Milwaukee; R. J. Beatty, of Sing Sing; Dr. G. Mitchell, of Hartford; C. Ford, of Jackson, Mich., and B. F. Crispin, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

General Wickham and General Echols, of Virginia; Thomas Fleming, of England; T. C. Banfield and W. H. Smith, of Washington; Colonel C. S. Bushnell and Dr. W. M. White, of Connecticut; Dr. M. T. Munroe, of Missouri; W. Burnett, Jr., of Cincinnati;

D. L. Goodloe, Jr., of Lexington, Ky., and H. M. Bond, of Burlington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel H. B. Reid, of the United States Army; W. Evans, of New Rochelle, and Colonel H. P. Curtis, of Washington, are at the Alderman Hotel.

W. H. Miller, of Baltimore; T. J. Sprout, of Chicago, and W. B. Brooks, of Zanesville, are at the Coleman House.

Señor Rodriguez, of Cuba, and Professor Duncan, of Scotland, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Captain C. Williams, of Hamilton, C. W.; Dr. E. L. Sands, of Sandusky, and Captain George E. Echols, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel A. Haas, for Baltimore; Colonel Samuel Thigpen, for Alabama; Samuel Bowles, for Springfield; P. S. Bemis, for Buffalo; A. Van Vleeton and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, for Albany.

THE THREAD OF LIFE.

Is Reynolds to be Hanged or Is He Not?—A Sheriff's Jury to Decide it—Reynolds' Recent Condition.

Reynolds, to whom is attributed the familiar prophecy that "hanging is played out in New York," is trying to get the prophecy fulfilled and his own neck saved, by using every effort, through his counsel, Mr. W. F. Howe, to obtain a revision of the death sentence.

Physically Reynolds has improved by his incarceration; he sleeps well and he eats well. The proof of this is that he has gained fourteen pounds in flesh since he entered the Tombs. But his mind—"ay, there's the rub." It is this mind of Reynolds on which the whole controversy hinges and on which his life is hanging.

Eminent medical men have within the last few days been to see him professionally. They have watched him and they are all astounded at his stupor. There is a heaviness about him that baffles all their skill to explain. Among these physicians is Dr. E. A. Tilton, of West Thirty-fourth street, who has sounded the cranium of Reynolds, watched the circulation of the blood at the same time and has taken the usual course adopted by medical men in testing cases of brain disease, and he has come to the conclusion that the condition of Reynolds is attributable, more or less, to epilepsy.

This examination and the discovery of other medical men have decided Mr. Hyde to seek to place, as a seizure of duty he owes to his unfortunate client, all legal barriers in the way of the ignominious sentence being carried out. It is provided in the third volume of the Revised Statutes that any convict under sentence of death shall have the right of applying to the judge of the Supreme Court and show cause why he should not be summoned a jury of twelve jurors, who shall be presided over by the Justice of the Supreme Court, the District Attorney to have due notice of such application. At this court medical evidence shall be taken as to the condition of the convict, and if the jury find that an opinion that the convict is insane the Governor shall grant a respite.

Mr. Howe will on Thursday apply to the Supreme Court for the judicial authority to summon this inquest. Viewed in any aspect this application is a very important one; for, if granted, it will in all probability result in a respite of the sentence of death, and if Reynolds is respite it will not be hanged, and if Reynolds is not hanged it may be very safe to say that "hanging is played out in New York" for it is scarcely likely that a more deliberate murder will ever be committed.

PHILLIPS THE DEFAULTER.

Arrest of the Absconding Deputy Collector in Liverpool—Extradition to be Resorted to.

A cable despatch from England yesterday brought to this city intelligence of the arrest, on a steamer at Liverpool, of Deputy Collector John H. Phillips, of the Fifth collection district, who absconded from this city a short time since, as already reported in the HERALD, leaving a deficit in his accounts of at least \$2,000. The default was discovered several months since, but the defaulter could not so easily be determined upon. Instructions were sent from Washington to have the accounts investigated. These instructions were carried out, and it seems that Phillips, becoming aware that communications were passing between the office and the Revenue Department at Washington, became alarmed and left suddenly for Europe on the steamer Ithaca. It was then learned that the extent of his pecuniations was, and that he had been carried on for some time by the steamer Ithaca, and a warrant was issued for his arrest by Commissioner Betts, but too late. The bird had flown.

The thefts were committed through the agency of the tin foil tobacco wrappers, which are stamped by the printer. The culprit is but twenty-eight years of age, and he has a young wife and child. He is of health, and totally unprovided for. Orders were transmitted to Liverpool to the police and the United States Consul to arrest him at the same time, a full description of the fugitive.